"Dann, in his account based on Sarfert's notes, attributes the introduction of men's houses on Ifalik to Fagil, a man from Yap. Fagil is said to have been shipwrecked on Ifalik during the regime of Dibodan or Dibodãu (recorded by me as Tipateu). On the list of chiefs he is only four earlier than Daoreligar, who was in power when Sarfert visited Ifalik in 1909. This would make men's houses a fairly recent innovation.

No story of Fagil was told to us in 1947-48. But recent introduction of men's houses is contradicted by several points in the legends we collected. The house Ilamai or Iramai, which Damm gives as the dwelling built by Modj (recorded by me as Maur), was described to us as the men's house on Falālap in Maur's time. Though there is no longer a men's house on that island, the site of Iramai is still pointed out. Maur is also said to have made use of the men's house Katelū on Falārik. The site of the ancient Katelū was just inland from the present men's house, also called by that name. A general point that seems to corroborate the ascription of antiquity to men's houses is the fact that they are characteristic of the culture of the western Carolines as a whole. Their absence on Ifalik would be anomalous.

If only the type of construction peculiar to men's houses, with middle posts and stone corner posts, were attributed to Fagil, the discrepancy would disappear. [49]

Damm's story adds that the men's houses built by Fagil were on stone piers projecting into the lagoon. Such stone piers still exist on Ifalik. The men's house is not built on

one of them, nor was it in Sarfert's day. He was told that a house on one of the piers had been destroyed in the typhoon of 1907. Rather flimsy houses stood on piers on Falārik and Falālap when we arrived. One was destroyed and the other partly so in the hardest blow during our stay. The two piers in Rauau district had no houses in 1947-48, but were said to have had them at some previous time."

(1947-48)



"Damm gives, from Sarfert's notes, a list of 10 clans from Ifalik, only four of which correspond to the eight which are there now. My work with census and legends, and Spiro's with genealogies, provide so many cross-checks, including clan membership of every individual, that there is no possibility of error in our list of the eight clans. It seems that there must have been some misunderstanding between Sarfert and his informants or his interpreter. Below is the list collected by Sarfert, with his notation about place of origin. To the right are the comments of Wolpaitik, the only chief who happened to be in the canoe-house when I took Sarfert's list there, and of Tom. The order is changed so that the four names which refer to clans now functioning on Ifalik come first.

| Clan name | Sarfert's Comment | Comment of Wolpaitik & Tom |
|---|---|---|
| Sauwalei | Called on Ifalik Saufalasik. | Apparently Sauvelērlk. Other name unknown on Ifalik. |
| Monaulifer | From Yap. | Mangaulevār. Origin accords with legends collected in 1947. |
| Bwol | From Pulap. | Bwēl. Origin mistaken. My informants thought that Pulap must have been written by mistake for pulax, the commonest kind of taro, because of the association of this clan with taro cultivation. |

| Clan name | Sarfert's Comment | Comment of Wolpaitik & Tom |
|---|---|---|
| Sauwol | From Woleai. | Sauwēl. Origin incorrect. 'E talk lie', said Tom; Sauwēl like all the other clans, went to Woleai from Ifalik, not the other way. (See legends and discussion, pp. 139 ff.). |
| Saupolowat | From Puluwat. | Once represented on Ifalik. Died out long ago. |
| Wisusu | From Puluwat. | A clan of Puluwat and Truk. Never represented on Ifalik. [92] |
| Fanimei)<br>Gadaman)<br>Wolei) | From Yap. | Never represented on Ifalik. |
| Wuido | Called Djak. | Never represented on Ifalik." |

(1947-48)



"Foreign vessels, as they came to replace native canoes for such long voyages as that between Ifalik and Yap, continued to foster the old relationship by carrying passengers both ways. Maintenance of the traditional chain of command has been a policy of the U.S. Naval government, though some officers disapprove of it. In 1947-48 the American ships, on their tours of these 'outer islands', took along the Yap chiefs who were regarded as overlords of the atolls. The highest-ranking of them, Fithingmau, who was old and partly paralyzed, was represented by his heir-apparent. He claims no special jurisdiction over Ifalik. Foneg of Gatschapar village (Gagil district, Yap) was considered the overlord of Ifalik. On these trips he would always meet with the chiefs, receive gifts, particularly of cloths, and pray. Lieut. Carroll said that the prayers were for good crops, an abundance of fish, and fair weather. Lieut. Carroll considered the ascendancy of the Yap chiefs mainly a religious matter. Some other Naval government officials, who disapproved of encouraging this old relationship, said that the Yap chiefs maintained their ascendancy mainly by threats of inflicting disaster through their supernatural power. During our stay, the Yap people brought to those of the atolls many baskets of food, particularly boi nuts (Tahitian chestnut), bananas, watermelons and pineapples.

Return gifts were meager: hospitality-but nothing lavish-while the visiting chiefs were ashore; a cloth or two on each trip; perhaps other bits of handicraft; young coconuts to drink. Some other atolls contributed a canoe or two. The people of Ifalik seemed to

accept their subordination. I heard no grumbling about it. No more did I see any signs of enthusiasm."

Islanders blown off their course discovered a large number of the Carolines, and described them to Europeans long before the latter actually visited them themselves. In this way the Jesuit father Paul Clain learned about 32 islands between 1678 and 1696, and among them was Yfaluc. However, this is not mentioned on the map, which Clain made, and where he located the position of each island as the natives had shown them to him with little stones, which they stuck in the sand. In 1710 Somera drew another map, following the directions of the Sonserol inhabitants, and again we find the archipelago Faloc. For the sake of completeness, let us refer to Krämer's hint that the island "ban" on Somera's pilot chart (1710) can probably be traced back to Lezcano, and may refer to Ifaluk. On Cantova's native map (1721) we find Ifeluc again. And it is certain that James Wilson discovered it on October 27th, 1797. Wilson first sighted a single island, but when he approached, he saw that there were two narrow islands, which lay very close together; they must have been Feladjik and Moai. He exchanged some things with the natives, but did not make any ethnographical observations.

On the 3rd of April 1828, Lütke found the Wilson Islands again, and identified them as Ifaluk. [2] In 1844 Cheyne visited the island, and observed some fine holothurians on the reefs; that was the extent of his interest in the oceanic island world.

On the 31st of March 1875, the commercial and fishing schooner "Rupak," under B. E. Gall, touched the island, but did not stay there.

2: Damm et al. --1-2 (1909) 1938 Woleaians-2
116, 175 Ifaluk

On the 5th of November, 1909, the Hamburg South Sea Expedition left Sarfert on the largest island, and picked him up again on the 17th of November.

2: Damm et al. --78 [3] (1909) 1938 Woleaians
116, 167, 175 Ifaluk

Ifaluk played a special role in the history of the Caroline archipelago, partly because of its wars against Oleai, Lamutrik and Elato, and then also because it colonized anew the islands, which it had depopulated, as well as Sorol and Faraulip. The following facts illustrate the dependency on Yap. At the time of the Hamburg South Sea Expedition, two men from Ifaluk, the only ocean captains left, had taken their boats, and 85 men and 6 women had gone with the steamer to Yap and Ngulu. Nobody knew when they would come back, because the king of Gatšapar kept these tribute payers on Yap for a long time; they had to work for him. So the suzerainty of Yap was still very powerful.

2: Damm et al. --85
116, 175

(1909) 1938

Woleaians
Ifaluk

The head chief Olaidiu lived at the time of the great typhoon of 1907, but he disappeared on a trip to Lamutrik. Under his administration the white merchant Sau left the island, and that was prior to the typhoon, while three Japanese, who were residing on Feladjik in Lawuau, left immediately after the disaster.

The high chief Daoreligar ruled in 1909, and Sarfert's Faraulip interpreter declared that he was a very great king. After the last typhoon, which devastated the island under his predecessor, many Ifaluk natives went to Lamutrik, Yap and Palau, in order to avoid a famine. When the island population was assured that it would have enough nourishment, the chief begged Sarfert to see to it that no more people would be removed. He had a similar experience on Aurepik; the natives, who came to Yap, were brought to Nauru.

2: Damm et al, --109-110 (1909) 1938 Woleaians-1-2
116, 175, 131 Aurupik

Like the majority of the Central Caroline Islands, Aurepik was introduced to Europe through the letter which Father Clain wrote on the 10th of June, 1697; he called the island Yaropie, but it is not mentioned on the map that was included with his letter. If we accept the statement of Krämer, who has made a critical study of the history of the discovery of Micronesia, we find that our island appeared for the first time on the chart of Pilot Somera, who was under Captain Don Francisco de Padilla in 1710. And Krämer believes that his Isla de Casa (House Island) is the same as Aurepik, on account of the peculiar houses on stone terraces, which give the island its characteristic cachet, and make an indelible impression on the visitor. On Cantova's native chart (1721) the atoll is called Eurrupuc, and it reappears under this name on Vaugondys's map (1756).

The information that we find in the Kolonial Lexicon (Vol. I, page 98): "Aurepik was discovered by Hunter in 1791," is not correct, and it probably goes back to Gulick (1867, page 59). It is doubtless explained by a misunderstanding of Chamisso (Bemerkungen und Ansichten, page 104), who writes: "Compare the Phillip Islands of Captain Hunter, 1791 and the two islands of 1791, to which we have already referred as Eurüpük." However, he did not want to identify it with this group, for on page 98 he mentions it as a separate cluster, which joins Aurepik. I think that Brigham (page 148) is much more exact, when he identifies the Phillips Islands with Sorol. [110]

On the 12th of April 1828, Lütke sighted the Island Eourypyg from the west (Kittlitz:

Eurupyk), but he did not land, and continued his northern route. Although there were a number of boats on the beach, the natives did not come to the ship. Von Kittlitz explains this by attributing it to a tabu laid on the boats, during a yearly festival. In September 1844, Andrew Cheyne visited the island, and on the 25th of March 1876, von Miklucho-Maclay touched the group as he came north on the little trading vessel "Sea Bird," but he did not go on shore.

On the 31st of October, 1909, the expedition ship, the "Peiho" of the Hamburg South Sea Expedition, put Sarfert on land, and he stayed here until the second of November. At that time the "Scott" came from Yap to the island occasionally, and then the Japanese also called here once in a while.

2; Damm et al. --116 (1909) 1938 Woleaians
116, 161, 175 Aurupik

The population is small; the following table lists them together:

| Year | Population | Source |
|---|---|---|
| 1791 | about 50 | Hunter (according to Gulick, page 59) |
| 1828 | about 30 | Lütke, 1835, Vol. II, p. 326 |
| 1844 | about 150 | Cheyne, 1852, page 138 |
| 1900 | 50 | Brigham, 1900, page 62 |
| 1903 | 48 | Sievers, Vol. II, p. 364, 347; More information Deutsch Schutzgeb. Vol. 17, p. 194-196. Deutsches Kolonialblatt Vol. 15, p. 12-14. |
| 1909 | 60-80 | Hamburg South Sea Expedition |
| 1914 | about 50 | Finsch, 1914, page 64 |
| 1930 | 113 | Pacific Islands Pilot, 1933, page 501. |

2: Damm et al. --133 [2] (1909) 1938 Woleaians
116, 175, 502 Aurupik

The natives had nothing to say about people, who had been blown off their course and drifted. But we can read about them. The missionary Snelling was adrift for 93 days in a native boat which he had taken from Piherar; he finally reached Aurepik and then went on to Oleai. Damm and Sarfert, 1935, page 108, tell about a canoe from Aurepik, that was blown to Hok.

2: Damm et al. --151-152 (1909) 1938 Woleaians-1-2
116, 175 Faraulep

It is not known when this island group was discovered. Krämer says that the island which Francisco Lezcano sighted in 1686, and which he called Carolina, is probably Fároilap, or our Faraulip; the pilot Somera was the first to ascertain its position on his compass chart, 1710. Meinicke attributes the discovery to the Spaniard Rodriguez, 1696. Some Fais islanders, who were blown to Guam in 1696, brought some definite information about this island group, and Father Clain gave an account of them on the 10th of June, 1697. These natives called the large island Piraulop, and a second one, that lay to the northwest in the reef circle, was Pic.

In 1804 Luis de Torres * came from the Marianas to the group. Then the islands disappeared again from the horizon of the navigators, and Lütke had to make a real search for them. This explains why a good many people even today regard Lütke as the real discoverer. On the morning of the 28th of March 1828, Lütke found the atoll Farroilap, as the natives called it. But he also calls it Fattoilap. This spelling is

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" * According to Krämer, 1917, Book I, page 132, Anm. 1. He was the second governor of the Marianas; Chamisso, in the third part of Kotzebue's work has translated into German his important ethnographic notes on the Carolines (compare v. Kotzebue, 1821 Book II, page 130).

probably due to Kadu, who was a native of Ulle (possibly Oleai); he wrote Fatoilep. On the 16th of December of the same year he visited the island group for the second time, but he was not able to [152] make any ethnographic observations, because his authority Alberto, whom he had met on his first visit, was not there.

Hambruch, one of the members of the Hamburg South Sea Expedition, stayed on the island from the 4th to the 18th of November, 1909.

It is not known when the first merchants came; in 1909 some Japanese copra merchants had a station on Pik, and they were building a cutter.

2: Damm et al. --155-156 (1909) 1938 Woleaians-1-2-
116, 161, 175 Faraulep

The population has never been large, but we can not discover on what grounds Gulick and Meinicke state that the islands are uninhabited. As a matter of fact, only the smallest island Eäd is uninhabited, and it is [156] quite probable that this situation is fairly recent. The following figures are given:

| Year | Total | Faraulip | Pix | Observations | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1828 | about 60 | | | | Lütke, 1835 Vol. 2, p. 326 |
| 1903-4 | 121 | | | 1 native merchant | Sievers, 1910, Bk. 2, p. 347, 364. Finsch, 1914, page 64. |
| 1909 | 155 | 96 | 59 | 14 of them on Yap | Hamburg South Sea Expedition |
| 1912 | 80 | | | | Kolonial-Lexicon Bk. 1, p. 600. |
| 1930 | 145 | | | 10 Japanese are included | Pacific Islands Pilot, 1933, page 503. |

2: Damm et al. --155-156 (1909) 1938 Woleaians-2
116, 161, 175 Faraulep

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There is a decline of nearly 50% in the population between 1909 and 1912. This can scarcely be attributed to the islanders' fondness for travel. It seems to be due to the progressive decay which Sievers noted, and which Hambruch said was formerly traced to the constant civil wars.

Chief Néipöl is the historical Alberto, whom Lütke and v. Kittlitz met in 1828, and who impressed them with his European manners and his knowledge of Spanish; he had spent two years on the Marianas.

The natives told Hambruch that the first white men came about this time; they did not land, but just stayed in the lagoon. They must have been Spaniards, and Luis de Torres may have been in the group, for he visited the islands in 1804. The natives gave him coconuts and other things, and they received European products from the Spaniards in exchange. They already knew about iron (parán) *, for they had seen it on Lamutrik, which got it from Guam; it is possible that some of the Faraulip men had gone to Guam themselves.

While Mareröï isaú was chief, the natives undertook fishing expeditions to an extent that they have not equalled since. During this same period whalers appeared twice (whale - rás); they were American three-masted schooners. Then a German merchant came to Oleai for the first time; this is important because it is a means of determining the date of the chief's rule.

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* This word throws a good deal of light on the origin of this new kind of material, for parán is the Malay word for bush knife, or for a sword with a straight blade.

2; Damm et al. --194-195 (1909) 1938 Woleaians-2
116, 175 Faraulep

During the reign of chief Gavŭs, a German ship "Karerein" (probably Kathrine ) was shipwrecked one night in the channel; its Captain was named [195] Becker. He and his crew (two white men, some Sandwich islanders, and a Samoan)remained for a year and a half on the island. Becker had a weakness for rum; in fact, the disaster was due to his drunkenness; he was later taken to Ponape. One of the white men had a son, who was 25 years old in 1909; so the wreck must have occurred in 1885.

Sauerŭ was the chief in 1909; he had travelled extensively, and was very enterprising. It was under his regime that the merchant O'Keefe and the Japanese settled on the island; one of the latter died on Faraulip. While Hambruch was on the island, he lay at home with influenza. He hoped that a magician could cure him; the magician didn't help him but Hambruch's quinine did.

Meinicke, on page 358 says: "Lamotrek (Lamurec, Namurek) was discovered in 1797 by Wilson and was called Swede, Haweis and Lew." (Krusenstern, Haweio).

In my book Palau I, pages 14, 15, and 180 it is related that the names of the islands of the Lamotrek group had been told as early as 1696 to Peter Clain on Samal (Philippines); some Carolinians had been cast adrift, who had used the names of Puc and Falait...for Lamurrec and Ylatu (Elato) and Lamuliur. On Clain's map (Palau I, page 17) of 1706 Falú or Lamuirec is given with Taramit (Falait?) and at the top of the map, separated from it, there are the two islands of Olutil (Oletel) and Falipe (Falipi) instead of Elato, and for Lamolior the two islands of Tauas (Toas) and Olor (Olor), and next to them in the west is Olimarau (Olimarau). At the same time it is claimed that Lamurrec was the largest of the islands and that the king of all the islands lived on it (Palau I, page 15). Kotzebue, Entdeckungsreise, III, page 99 states that in 1800 the sovereignty had been passed on to king Toua of Oleai....

Wilson's report indicated that the group was known to whites before 1797; Wilson was received here as capitaine. Thus it is possible that French ships had called previously. One of them under Capitaine Le Gentil de la Barbinais had visited Guam in 1715 on the way from Peru to the Marianas. When the French ship took its course WNW after its voyage through the Ralik-Ratak north of the Carolines it had reached Guam. Most of the Spaniards who sailed around the globe took the same course (see Palau) and that is the reason why the Central Carolines were discovered so late.

After Le Géntil Bougainville 1766-69, La Pereuse 1780-90, and d'Entrecasteaux 1791-93 sailed through the Pacific; but they kept their course south of the equator. It was not until 1780-81 that Maurelle once more reached Guam, and he was followed by Marchank 1790-92 on his voyage from Hawaii (1828). There is no mention or indication in their reports that they went southward into the region of Lamotrek and Oleai. It is probable that on Guam they met some Central Carolinians; the latter in any case must have been well informed about the whites due to the fact that they had drifted ashore on the Philippines. But they should really have used the word capitano and thus the French use of the term remains unexplained. [6]

Captain James Wilson of the ship Duff was coming from the south and reports as follows (page 293ff.): October 1797: "On the 25th we sighted a shallow boat in W to N and soon afterwards observed some boats taking their course towards us. About 8 A. M. one pulled up alongside without the slightest fear or hesitation which led us to the assumption that they must previously have had some contact with Europeans; their frequent mention of the "capitaine" substantiated that idea. This first group was followed by several others who exchanged their fishhooks(made of shell) and their fishing lines and coconut fibers for anything that we chose to give them. When several of them were allowed to come on board they showed inclination to refrain from stealing for a considerable length of time. But the natives in the canoes soon gave us reason to change out good impression since

they stole the rowing rings, which the skillful Tonga islanders had tried in vain. One boy was caught as he was trying to pass a pump into his own canoe. Since we were used to this sort of thing we merely drove them off the deck for these first plunderings; but when we were busy in the cabin eating we heard them at work trying to chop the belt-head off the rowing ring; when the captain noticed this activity he fired a few little shots in the direction of the islanders whereupon they immediately fled. At this very time William Tucker and John Connelly were discovered swimming under the stern of the boat with the intention of escaping to the boats; their hesitation proved that they were afraid that they might also become the objects of the shots. The captain, as in the past was furious at their ingratitude and their attempt at deception, but was willing to put an end to the latter and told them that if they wanted to leave they should go ahead and do so; he would not fire on them. Connelly answered: "Thank you, Sir" and both swam to the boats and were received by wild shouts of the natives. Soon afterwards when a breeze from northeast arose, we continued on our course and left the two men behind. (On Elato the natives told Hambruch that they remembered Anari because he had always quarreled when he was the helmsman.) Connelly we had removed by force from Tongatabu because he threatened the missionaries. During his stay on board he had been quiet and in the ship's reports was listed as a good seaman who was satisfied with his position until his last action proved him to have been a pretender.....[7]

The spot in which the two men had chosen to spend their last days is a small island

at the bosom of the deep; it has a circumference of no more than 2 to 3 miles. The comforts and necessities of life are so scant that we must assume that their means of subsistence were limited to fish and roots, coconuts and possibly some breadfruit.

The natives do not belong to a strong race. The color of their skin is dark copper, and they are lively. We did not see any women. Their boats were different from all those we had hitherto seen, because they rose high at both ends and were painted red. They have outriggers and may sail with either of their two ends in front. Their sails are made almost in the same fashion as the sailing canoes of the Tonga Islands. The location of the island is at Lat. 7° 22'N. and Long. 146° 48' E. We called it Tucker's Island after the member of the crew who had run off.

Carried by light winds from the northeast we continued on our course having left Tucker and his companion behind to think about the poor choice they had made. . . .

October 26, 1797. When we had advanced approximately 10 leagues westward we sighted another island* in the north and at 4 A. M. two more appeared in the NW; soon after that, at daybreak, we could count six of these small islands, their extreme tips oriented from NW to N to NE to E: we took our course towards the southernmost of these islands (Lamolier) and soon the boat was surrounded by a large number of

*Lamotrek group

canoes. [ER: Here one of the members of the crew went ashore to live among the natives.] [8]... The natives of this island group, their boats, utensils and their desire for iron are the same as on Tucker Island. The afternoon was cloudy and rainy, but this was by no means of concern to the canoes; many of them followed us until their island was out of sight. When we noticed them stopping in a bay in the north we came to the conclusion that they wanted to visit a village in that part of the island region.

27. At 10 A. M. we sighted another low island in the southwest and changed our course in order to sail south of it. When it was to the west of us it appeared as if there were two islands. Once more many natives approached us and traded with us just as the others had done. One peculiar and noteworthy thing we had observed on our voyage through this island region was that we had not seen any women; this fact led us to believe that either the men were more jealous than their eastern neighbors or that they held their women in higher esteem. Possibly some time ago they may have had to protect them against some over-anxious visitors. The latitude of these sister islands is 7° 14' N and Long. 144° 50' E (Ifaluk). At 4 P. M. the latter lay E to N at a distance of 2 leagues. Just before dark we saw another island WNW at a distance of 3 or 4 leagues. We took our course with the intention of sailing south of it and thus more easily to avoid all danger along the route; around midnight the island lay to the NNE.

28. At 4:00 A. M. on the 28th we discovered other islands and by means of our night instruments we could distinguish the ones closest to us from WNW to N to W. At this

time a calm prevailed which continued for some time. At daybreak we counted six areas of land which according to their size deserved to be called [9] islands and 7 islets or keyes; all of them together we called by the name of "13 Islands" (Oleai).

4: Krämer--9 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 175 Lamotrek

In line with the procedure of the voyage of the "Duff" and the landing of the Swede Cornelius on October 26, 1797, Lamotrek was called Swede Island,....At that time Ilematip...seemed to have been chief of Elato, as Hambruch learned.

According to Espinosa (see Palau I, page 175) an American frigate, "La Lidia," in 1801 came to the Carolines and passed Iselook (Ifaluk) and Lamursek. But the discovery does not seem absolutely sure and nothing was reported on the islands as far as it is known.

In 1828 Dumont d'Urville passed the location of "Lamoursek," but did not see anything. Cheyne (see Palau II, page 364) gives Swede Island (6 islands)...

The English warship H. M. S. "Espiegle" under Captain Ryle is said to have visited the group. For unknown reasons this man is said to have felled the breadfruit trees on Elato.

On April 5, 1880 the Englishman Lewis, after adventurous voyages around Australia and Samoa reached the group and became the first trader. He lived on Lamotrek for about 11 years and married a Chamorro woman (daughter see source Plate 3d), whose sister was married to the trader Friedländer on Yap; Lewis himself later went to Yap but there lost all his money so that he returned to Lamotrek around 1900.

4: Krämer--10
116, 161, 175

(1909) 1937

Woleaians
Elato

We heard that no more than 220 natives were left on Lamotrek; it is said that in 1890 they still numbered 300 and that in former times the figure was a high as 1000. These statements are in line with the information received by the shipwrecked who reached the shores of the island in 1787 and who gave the population as 1400. Freycinet on page 101 says that Lamoursek had 2000, Elato 1200 and Ulor 180 inhabitants, and that 170 people lived on Puk and 130 on Falati; his figures would apply to the time around 1800. Even on Goulimarao (Olimarau) the natives were supposed to have numbered 225. During our stay on the island there were many cases of influenza and dysentery so that we may assume a further decrese in the population figures. The Pacific Islands Pilot (page 4) says that in 1930 there were no more than 165 inhabitants on Lamotrek and 72 on Elato.

Accordingly in 1800 when the king of Lamotrek ruled over almost all the coral islands, the population was undoubtedly very large and possibly we were dealing with overpopulation which later was reversed (see Oleai).

4: Krämer--29
116, 175, 643

(1909) 1937

Woleaians
Elato

Hambruch lists 9 chiefs (pimóon tamŏl) for Elato. It has been impossible to establish how far the ninth of the series dated back.

4: Krämer--29
116, 175, 643

(1909) 1937

Woleaians-1-2
Lamotrek

List of chiefs

Lámotrek

1. Súkurang...
2. Angareisuk "the hair of Sukurang made curly by extensive fishing"
3. Teliméra or Itelimé́ra...
4. Uamop
5. Gogoiaim

Elato (Hambruch)

1. Mailipue 1909
2. Fetal·e tauuo
3. Lóngarăle
4. Mangiléi
5. Laremā̃t
6. Molī̃t
7. Laliigŭ̃r
8. Ilematĭ̃p [MR: Hambruch learned that he was chief at the time of the voyage of the "Duff" and the landing of the Swede Cornelius in 1797]
9. Feiemelâu* or Oroéihâu

* At this time the first whites are said to have come (probably 1797 on the "Duff")

4: Krämer--29 (1909) 1937 Woleaians-2
116, 175, 643 Lamotrek

Lamotrek: Since the first three of the chiefs are brothers we are dealing only with approximately three generations and no more than 100 years. Nothing more was reported than that in the past the chiefs had been very powerful, which is quite in line with the information by Clain [4: Kramer 5-9, p. 5] It is possible that at the time of Lütke Gogoiaim was in office. Cantova mentions Mattuson as head chief in 1722.

4: Krämer--125-126 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 175 Elato

The knowledge concerning the islands is supplemented by the following: According to Espinosa, II, page 15, 13 natives of the island of Lamursek (Lamotrek) on May 26, 1787 arrived at Cape Oroto on their way to Guam; and the captain of the boat Umal-Luyto, told them that Lamursek was one of the twenty-six islands of an archipelago. [126] In Kotzebue Endeckungsreise, page 93, it is said: In 1788 Luito, a navigator from the islands located south of Guajan whose fame lives on among his fellow-islanders, was able to retrace the route from Waghal or Guajan with two canoes, of which a song from olden times had spoken. Encouraged by the success of the first voyage and the reception accorded him, he returned in 1789 with four boats and asked leave from the governor in order that he might return every year. As they were about to set out on the return voyage the four helmsmen disagreed as to the rhumb by which they were to steer and they separated. The ocean did not allow any of them to return to his native island. This led to an interruption of the service recently established. Concerning the renewal, see Oleai.

4: Krämer--126-127 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 175, 502 Lamotrek

In the London Nautical Magazine of 1862, the well-known report of Rev. L. H. Gulick on Micronesia (page 174, Ulie-Wolea) was published and in the year 1866 (beginning the preceding year) there appeared a report of Captain B. Eugenio Senchas y Zayas of the corvette "Narwaez (Viaje de la corbeta de guerra Narwaez desde Manila a dichas islas), of the first steam-boat which was seen out on the high seas. In it he also reports on the settlement of the Carolinians.... In Garapan on Saipan they formed a colony of 415 heads (in January 1864, 433 were counted). At the very time when the captain and his ship were in Tinian Carolinians arrived from Elato-Lamotrek; they came aboard to see him and related their surprise at what they had seen. They were very muscular people, their entire bodies oiled and almost naked; in their ears they wore shell ornaments. On Saipan, where the captain visited the colony in Garapan, he heard a great deal about the navigation of these [p.127] courageous people. They first had come to Agaña in search of new land, because their own had been devastated by the typhoon. For all their islands, with the exception of Ilap, were very low. Arumiat was considered their best navigator who knew all the stars and that the Polar Star does not change its position and that the rising and setting of Orion's Belt indicated east and west. He rejected the compass claiming that it was dispensable for navigation. For the stars in the zenith, a bamboo stick filled with water was used.*

*Cf. Samoa, where one goes all the way down into the hull of the ship in order to observe three stars.

4: Krämer--185 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 131, 175 Woleai

Vanished Islands: The islands of Pial, Komol, and Falulap have been washed away according to the report of S. M. S. "Cormoran" of 1912.

4: Krämer--185-186 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 132, 175, 731 Woleai

Tagaulap. About fifteen to twenty years ago at the time of the southwestern monsoon a tidal wave tore away the entire southern end of the island of Tagaulap with all its houses, coconut palms and breadfruit trees but without the loss of human life. Today the tip of the island is completely covered by sand and only the bare skeletons of dead trees rise above the dry sand. [186]

During the typhoon at the end of March 1907 Raur was destroyed by a tidal wave. No more than two people escaped this catastrophe. The former island at the present time is a reef covered with a sandbank. During the typhoon, the government schooner "Ponape" happened to lie at anchor south of Flalap. When the winds were northeasterly to westnortheasterly she lost both her anchors and with the tidal wave that had destroyed Raur, she was carried southwest across the reefs and out to sea.

4: Krämer--188-189 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 133, 175, 103 Woleai

The true shape of the atoll has finally become known through the new English map. [189] The name Voleai appeared for the first time in 1608 in a letter of Pater Clain who gave it as Valayay; in 1706 it was given as Ulier,* in 1710 as Olie, and 1721 as Ulee according to Cantova.

*On Clain's map the names of the islands are: Parivu (Paliau), Raor (Raur), Ulier (Volea), Marioc (Mariong), Tacaylap (Tagaulap), Alingaray (Votagai) and Farilies (Falalis).

4: Krämer--189 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 161, 175 Woleai

[VMM: James Wilson of the "Duff" estimated the population of the Woleai Group as 3150, in 1797.]

The Spanish apparently had not sighted the atolls of Lamotrek and Oleai before 1700; the first was James Wilson who sailed in these waters in 1797 on the "Duff"... Even though Oleai was sighted at this late date, the white people on Guam had learned earlier of the existence of various groups of atolls in the Central Carolines. In 1722 Cantova collected information about Ulea and Lamotrek on Guam, and it is published in his letters (see Kozebue Entdeckungsreise... page 85)

Here we give the continuation of the story of the island of Lamotrek which, like Oleai, was truly discovered by James Wilson:

"At a distance of one mile we sounded the two ends in NW 1/2 W to W to N 1/2 E from which we were able to arrive at an estimate of their extent. The latitude of their southern part is 7° 16' and 144° 30' E. At first about 60 canoes came towards us, and later our crew counted 150 sighted. Since each one of them was manned by seven persons on the average, that would give us a total of 1050. If we add to that figure one half that number who were left behind ashore and twice that number to account for the women and children then the population of this group alone amounts to 3150 heads. To judge from the appearance of the islands, so large a group must often be subject to severe famine. For the first time we saw native women of this island region, and about one dozen of them sailed towards us in three canoes; two of these canoes were accompanied by men but the third was filled with women exclusively. They remained on the weatherside for a considerable length of time while the men seemed to watch them zealously. When they

noticed that we did not seem to pay them a great deal of attention, they were allowed to approach within a few yards of our ship. They looked us and the ship over with apparent pleasure. Some of them had pretty faces and had neither thick lips nor broad faces although they were inclined towards both. Their hair is black and long. The color of their skin is somewhat different from that of the men in that a sickish looking whiteness[190] is mixed with a natural olive color. Since we saw them almost nude their greatest credit and most important impression was the modesty of their behaviour. Most of the men were nude as were the women, whereas some wore a decorative belt around their bodies, near the navel; these belts are about one inch in width and composed of pieces of black and white shells which are perforated and strung in the manner of beads. Some of the natives wore a wide, brimmed, conical hat, somewhat reminiscent of the hats of the Chinese. The islands seemed alike in every respect not allowing one any advantage except perhaps the possibility of greater luxuries afforded through their neighbors; and perhaps more extensive shoals and calm waters offer a protection and a shelter for fish before the storm. It is possible that here they find more natural aid than on the deserted islands. But to judge from their trade goods they had the same possessions. Their goods included coconut fiber rope, of which we were able to buy thirty fathoms for a six-inch long piece of an old iron wheel. This rope of the islanders is generally one inch thick and in quality equals our hempen rope or is superior to it. At no time did the

natives make any secret out of their great desire for iron and we might have filled our ship with ropes for almost the price mentioned if we had spent a few hours near the island. We would indeed have taken the time for it if we had known--as we discovered later on--that they often bring a good price in China. The fishing utensils of the islanders are little different from those we had seen on the eastern islands. But their mats were striking with their fine weave and were made in the form of Spanish sashes with a fantastic border at both ends and with black threads worked into the material. The natural color of these sashes is white but many of them are dyed a beautiful yellow with the color substance of the curcuma. It is impossible to see these exquisitely made sashes and the primitive people who made them without wondering how they have arrived at the practice of this art. It is not impossible that they have been instructed by Jesuit missionaries, for two of them were sent out to the island group in 1710 by the Spanish government in Manila; but the ship that was to take them to their destination was cast adrift by the currents, and the Jesuits were shipwrecked. Later another group was sent which continued its efforts for some years until its members had become convinced of the general poverty prevailing on the islands and had come to the conclusion that they could not be of any use to the Spanish Kingdom. Thus they left the islands, and since that time (around 1720) they have been completely neglected. These happenings make it so much more remarkable that this useful art has been maintained for this length of time. Since it reflects the merit of the original teachers and wins them praise, it has been an

inspiration to our missionaries who [191] try everything in their power to introduce the mechanical arts and who have not failed completely in their efforts,*

Turtles are included amont the things of their subsistence, since we were able to buy one--weighing about 20 pounds--for a piece of iron about 2 meters long.

They handle their boats with great skill and sail without fear from island to island. From this fact we concluded that hostilities and wars are rare and that free movement would thus be possible; this idea is substantiated by the lack of weapons of the islanders, who have none, with the exception of a sling. Their language is different from all we had heard hitherto; with the exception of a few words such as lulu (iron), capitaine, etc. we could understand little of what they were saying....

After having passed these thirteen islands, which undoubtedly comprise the group of Oleai, Wilson did not sight any other small islands, and continued in a straight course towards Palau...

After the discovery of the island group by Wilson, it was Don Luis de Torres--as far as we know.... who was the first to visit Oleai and to give us more detailed information about it. Kotzebue, III, page 93, reports that in 1804 the ship "Maria" of Boston--Captain of the ship Samuel W. Bell, Supercargo Thomas Bormann--sailed from Guajan on a

*This latter assumption is, of course, erroneous.

voyage of discovery and to look for trepang on the Caroline Islands. Don Luis de Torres was on board because he wanted to see the islanders who had drifted to Guam (S. Luito) and to whom he had taken a liking. He wanted to do them some favors, and was eager to know why they had not come to Guajan for a visit, and wanted to induce them to return to that island. According to the diary of Don Luis, the following were determined on the voyage: a shoal of 24 fathoms at Lat. 8° 20' N and Long.* 149° E, the wild island of Piguelao, according to Kadu, [192]called Bigelle at 8° 6' and 147° 17'** and the sandbank of Oraitilipu with a depth of 12 fathoms at the same latitude***; besides there was the uninhabited island of Fallao which according to Torres is called Fahueu, (Cantova: Fayo) and which is located at 8° 5' and 146° 45'****; Farruelap*****(Torres: Fatoilep)

*According to map 97, the Gray Feather Bank with a depth of 9 meters is located at 8° 10' and 148° 43' and the Hitchfield Bank with 20 meters of water at 7° 50' and 149° 40', and there are no other sandbanks in the region.

**Map 97 has Pidelot at 8° 9' and 147° 42'.

***On map 97 a bank by this name is charted at 8° 6' and 147° 15' with a question mark and a depth of 22 meters.

****The so-called West Faiĕu; East Faiĕu... and in Namoin. The meaning of the name is "Stone one", stone, fau and on Lamotrek: fai and from that Fais has derived its name with the meaning of "rocky." Map 97, 8° 5' and 146° 52'.

*****Map 97: Faraulip

is at 8° 3' and 144° 30' and Guliai (Torres: Ulee; Cantova: Ulea, Kadu: Oli) is at 7° and 144°.

For his map, see Kotzebue Entdeckungsreise... Vol. III, page 85.

One English passenger of the Maris, De Luis Juan, remained on Oleai. Kadu said that he knew him by the name of Lisol and that he had a wife and child. He is said to have died on the island. Don Luis left cattle and pigs, but since his time they have become extinct again.

Torres has become very well known through A, V. Chamisso, who reports so much on Ulea, although his ship, the "Ruruik" under captain v. Kotzebue, did not visit the atoll. He received a great deal of information from Don Luis de Torres and especially from Kadu, about whom he writes as follows....:

"At the beginning of 1817, we had come to know and made friends with the islanders of the group of Otidia and Kaben of the island chain of Radack in the extreme east of this province and we had come to recognize the natives as very likeable people. When we sailed to Aur later, islands of the same group, the natives came towards us in their canoes and climbed aboard as soon as we had dropped anchor; among them was a man who in many ways was distinguished from the rest of the islanders. His tattooing was not of the regular patterns of the Radack natives, but indistinct figures of fishes and birds could be seen singly and in rows around his knees and on his arms and shoulders.

He was of a stouter build and lighter color then the others and his hair was more curly. He addressed us in a language which sounded different to us from that of Radack, and completely unfamiliar, and we immediately tried in vain to talk to him of the Sandwich Islands. He made it understood that he was inclined to stay on our ship and to accompany us on our future voyages. His request was willingly accepted... Kadu is a native of the island group of Ulea south of Guajan; although he was not of noble birth he was a confident of his king Toua, who had him execute his wishes and orders on other islands; accordingly on former voyages he had come to know the chain of islands which had contact with Ulea and westward knew the region as far as Pelew and eastward as far as Setoan."....

The next and most important visitor of Oleai was Lütke, who came to the island in 1828..... He arrived at Namourrek on March 25 and made [193] a rapid survey which later formed the basis for the map of the Reichsmarineamt, tells that early in the morning of the 26th, several canoes sailed towards the ship and that the crews of the boats were distinguished by an outstandingly elegant system of tattooing which covered their entire body with the exception of the head. They did not bring us any fish, but instead asked us for food. Whatever we gave them they devoured greedily so that we came to the conclusion that there was a famine on land; according to Floyd [AN: an Englishman who had stayed on Murilo for 18 months] there is indeed a severe shortage of food on the coral islands almost every year in the fall, and it lasts for a month or two. During that

time, the natives live almost exclusively on breadfruit dough (Krämer: mar). Some of the natives of the island sailed with us to Elato where they went ashore by canoe. Lively traffic is maintained with Guaham (Guam) and it is said that Spanich ships often call at the island in their search for trepang. In Guam Lütke met chief Orolitau of Elato whom the governor had put in control of trade in the Marianas. I learned a great deal from him about the Caroline Islands. He is said to have had three wives: Letaururu, Laguol, and Lamoarup; his assistants Sepa named Mairuk and Mesauro, and another assistant, Orotak, one wife: Namoarimet, Lütke did not find an entrance on the west side of the island group. Kittlitz observed shrubs of scaevola on land.

By March 28, Lütke had reached a position off Faroilap where he met a tamol who spoke Spanish fluently and who called himself Alberto, probably due to a former stay in the Marianas. On this island, too, a shortage of food was obvious. During the following days, April 1, Olimarao was sighted after some search and was charted. A canoe with three men approached the ship and one of the crew was very hungry. On April 3, Lütke reached Ifaluk and that same evening he sighted Uleai, with whith the crew of the Rurik had become familiar through the talk of Kadu. But in spite of repeated questions none knew the name of Kadu, which Chamisso spelled without the accent. Thus it was a name which was either assumed later on or was mispronounced. On April 4 it was possible to drop anchor in the east lagoon. Here fish in large quantities were offered for sale. The

islands in the east were called Ra-ur and Palliau and the northernmost Ulea or Uleai, and they were grouped in the form of a triangle with bent sides. The island of Marion was located on the north side of the bank and between it and Ulea a reef was half hidden in the water. It resembled the reef between Eunoar* and Lukunor, which is longer, however. The channels in the east, e.g., between Raur and Palaiu are shallow enough to allow wading across.

*It must be Piafa, although the latter, according to the German map, is at a distance of 1570 meters from Lukunor, whereas Mariong is no more than 470 meters from Oleai.

Captain Lütke bought a complete sailing vessel from Tapeligar, the head chief of the island of Ulea and paid no more than three axes for it.

On April 9 Lütke's ship set sail again and moved westward along the southern side of the reef barrier in order to survey the area. The limited land area on the leeside was striking. The reef itself was submerged and its location could only be recognized by the greenish color of the water. [195]

The voyage was contined to Eurupyk.

Andrew Cheyne visited the group of Ullieye in September 1844. He speaks of 13 islands nine of them inhabited by a total of 1500 natives. He reports that trade is carried on with the surrounding islands and Guam. The islanders are clever and treacherous and have weapons such as clubs, slings, and stones.

The schooner "Rupak" under the command of Captain Gall...according to Robertson, visited Ulleai on March 25, 1875. Gall met a trader by the name of Williams who reported that a short time ago a Spanish vessel had called at the island, and that the crew had felled almost all the breadfruit trees and that famine had been the consequence; 5-6 people died of starvation every single day. He said the English flag had been torn down and the Spanish hoisted in its stead, but that the Englishmen had exchanged them once more, immediately after the Spanish had continued on their voyage.

L. H. Gulik in the Nautical Magazine of 1862 speaks of Wolea--Ulie: he says that in 1788 a native had sailed to Guam, a distance of 600 nautical miles, and that the canoe

had arrived safely.

L. H. Gulik mentions a population of 600. In 1807 the head chief had visited Saipan (Seypan) and had been received so hospitably that consequently an entire colony of islanders had settled on Saipan; once a year they sailed back to their native land. They take care of the trade with the Spanish in a region which included Truk. Their language is different from that spoken on Eap and Truk.

Alfred Tetens... must have visited Oleai several times on his ship Vesta between 1865-68, as most of the commercial schooners did. He mentions a few interesting factors in his little booklet:

The inhabitants of the Uliei Islands are more peaceful than the natives of other groups; the men are handsome and of muscular physique and their entire body is tattooed in a very tasteful fashion. Their ears and necks exhibit all kinds of ornaments and their "woolly" hair is decorated by a bunch of tall feathers. Many of the young women and girls are very beautiful, but their appearance is impaired by ugly tattooing on the chest, mostly fish and bird heads.

On the occasion of the visit of King Jogelock, the latter showed very good manners, but the curiosity of the women around him proved bothersome. The Uliei natives have a reputation of being the experts of navigation in the Carolines; they visit, for instance, the Marianas.

The fresh water available on the island is bad and cannot be drunk; the juice of coconuts and palm-wine must serve as substitutes.

The dress of the natives resembles that of the islanders on Mokemok; their houses are built with some imagination and are clean. The natives seem well suited to become influenced by European culture. [196]

Nothing is known of the visit of Spanish ships.

S. M. S. "Albatross" called at Uleai (Kubary's designation) on September 30, 1885, anchor was dropped off Raur, where money was asked for every sip of brackish water.

During the German Colonial period ships called fairly frequently at Oleai and the "Germania" cruised through the island region once every four months.

Government ships and copra schooners also entered the lagoon. The district official on Yap... visited Oleai in November, 1905. He said that at that time the palms were growing normally and that the rat plague was moderate; the same was true of the consumption of toddy. But the death of a trader has aroused suspicion, and the testimony of witnesses finally revealed that he had been strangled and killed by blows of a hammer; the murderer was a Sonserol native who in the meantime had gone west. For that reason, a policeman was left behind on Oleai. It is said that all traders were killed in 1902.

Of importance for the island group were two visits of the government physician Dr. Born, who went there in 1903 and 1907. He reports on the first trip in the Mitteilungen aus den deutschen Schutzgebieten 1904 (page 175-191) in which he gives special attention

to ethnography. The second visit was of special significance because Born was on the island at the time of the Good Friday typhoon of 1907 and we thus have an accurate account of such a violent storm on one of the coral islands; he reports on it in the Kolonialblatt of 1907 and we reprint excerpts [VMM: see 4: Krämer 196 ff.]

4: Krämer--196-200 (1909) 1937 Woleaians-1-8
116, 175, 731 Woleai

Typhoon 1907 in the Western Carolines

The devastation of the Oleai island group (with map)*

On March 27 the government schooner "Ponape" returned to Oleai from a voyage to Ifaluk... The weather had been fine for weeks; but now winds with thunder squalls arose so that the distance of 35 nautical miles took 42 hours. The difficult entrance to Ifaluk was successful; previously the ships dropped anchor outside the lagoon in 9-16 fathoms of water. The return voyage took 5 1/2 hours. (On March 27). The voyage to Yap was to be continued on the following day. In order to give medical attention to the islanders, some passengers of the ship went ashore in the afternoon. The evening was calm and the moon shone brightly and splendidly (one day before the full moon). Early on the 28th of March several strong thunderstorms came from the east and north and strong rain squalls were interrupted by calms. Striking was the current from east and south which became steadily stronger. Early in the morning many frigate birds could be observed above the atoll flying about aimlessly although normally they are seldom seen around the land. At noon, in the lagoon, high breakers hit the sandy beach. The barometer took a dive and the "Ponape" remained in port, because the captain thought it would be better if the ship were to await the threatening typhoon in the inland water. Born was

*The illustrations that go with it are found in Krämer, 1927: Die Entstehung und Besiedlung der Koralleninseln, photograph IV.

asked to stay on board but he could no longer manage to take his luggage through [197] the strong surf. At 2:30 in the afternoon the waves around the outer reef and the lagoon were extraordinarily high; the "Ponape" chose another anchorage. As Born was trying to go ashore there arose a sudden squall from NNE so that the canoe was flooded. Born had great trouble trying to reach the beach; his house on the island had been abandoned by that time, because high waves had passed over the sand dunes 80-1000 meters long and had advanced to the house. Within the next two hours and a half this dune on the eastern tip (SE) was washed away completely so that a wide passage (previously narrow) resulted between the main island of Flalap and Paliau; through it high waters poured into the lagoon where they met with the breakers from the SW, so that water surged up to amazing heights.

At five o'clock the waves became high again, after the wind had calmed for some time, and Born had been able to reach the house; he was sitting on the porch when the water reached him there and carried him several paces away...

At 5:15 Born sent a note to the captain of the "Ponape" with the advice,...of changing the anchorage of the ship once more and moving it to a more protected position at the N-W tip of the island near the island of Ifang. The answer he received was that the barometer was steady and that the wind was expected to die down but that the waves would run even higher than before.

Shortly before 6 o'clock Born was forced to leave the station; the buildings had already collapsed. He retired to the neighboring village of Leuleperik where he took up quarters in a new native house approximately 800-1000 meters from the northeast shore.

Late in the evening the NE wind gathered momentum and branches broke off trees. From one o'clock in the morning on, it was so violent that the noise sounded like the fire of small guns and was only interrupted by the somewhat different sound of cracking tree trunks. But both were hardly audible through the roaring of the wind and the breakers. But the houses were yet able to withstand the storm of the night.

At 5 o'clock in the morning the news came that the water had reached the nearby village and that the house in which Born and Villacon were staying was surrounded by water. The water rose so rapidly that it was hardly possible to gather the most important things and to take them to the Japanese station in the village of Jaur, located at the widest part of the island. The path was passable only with difficulty; but finally it could be managed without accident. From Jaur one can overlook the lagoon, where the "Ponape" was no longer visible. On the horizon in the west strong sheet lightning could be observed. The surf in the lagoon reached the very houses of the village. A stay in the station seemed dangerous, and everyone retired to the western canoe-house where all the natives of the island had assembled. They were completely confused and overwhelmed by the happenings and recalled an old oracle that at some time in the future their island would be washed away. They thought that the time had come. Soon

this group was joined by the Japanese who had to flee when their station was washed away by the high waves. But by now even the present shelter was no longer safe, and everybody moved on to the northwestern tip of the island near Ifang. This was the last escape...In a house on a low hill [198] large numbers of screaming and weeping natives had sought shelter. The lamentations increased when a man announced that presently the water was also coming from NNE. Born climbed a palm tree and from this position was able to observe the seas moving through the woods like white cats. When he came down from his lookout, the water stood up to his hips. Everyone tried to pick up planks and ropes and went down to the shore of the lagoon. Fortunately the water rose slowly and the wind became weaker. Born noticed a gigantic breadfruit tree which had been uprooted; its roots rose several meters into the air, and Born and several others climbed on it. They had barely reached their new position when the typhoon started to rage from ESE with an indescribable velocity. It seemed as if a thousand trains were rushing by. It was 9 o'clock in the morning and the wind continued in this manner until three in the afternoon. The air was so full of water and sand that one could only see a few steps ahead. Then the wind calmed down somewhat; for some moments the sun actually broke through and it became possible to recognize one's surroundings: fairly close to the shore of the lagoon at the NW corner of the island.

The water had fallen somewhat and the destruction could be viewed; the trees were

piled to a height of several meters. There was no sign of houses and human beings other than the remnants of the large canoe-houses visible on the beach. Moving through water that reached his hips, Born approached the village of Jaur and on his way he observed two youths, painted red, who were carrying a pig inland. Following them, he arrived at the center of the island where a large number of natives had come together and where all spent the first night. Apparently no one had come over from Oleai, but soon bad news came from the SE.

On Saturday, March 30, early in the morning, the wind had calmed down considerably but in the lagoon the waters continued to surge and boil high; there was no trace of the "Ponape". Some natives said that they had last seen her lights on the morning of the 29th, but by now she was considered lost. A walk along the beach proved the terrible havoc wrought by the typhoon; there was nothing left of the island of Raur except a sandbank with a few solitary palm trees. On the beach of Leuleperik, the body of a 5-year old boy was washed ashore. It soon became known that there were no more than two survivors from Raur, a man and a woman; that meant that 130 had lost their lives. Only 9 had been on other islands when the typhoon hit. On Paliau about 50 of the 90 natives had been victims of the storm. On Tagaulap a woman had been killed when a house collapsed. Four women of Saliap had been on Raur and 10 people from Utagal and 5 from Falalis so that the total loss of lives must have been about 200. The doctor was unable to give much aid to the numerous injured because all medicines and instruments had been

washed away by the waves. In the course of Saturday and Sunday, many bodies were washed ashore, most of them mutilated in a cruel fashion. Miraculous escapes were also recorded; several natives of Paliau drifted to Saliap, and four from Raur to Utagal; two children--a boy [199] of 5 and a girl of 8--landed safely on Marijong.

The survivors of Paliau and Raur reported the following: on the evening of March 28, some of the experienced men judged from the roar of the breakers that a tidal wave was moving in the direction of their island. Some preparations were made, e.g., many women and children were taken up high on breadfruit trees and were tied on. During the following night, the water on the island reached a height of 1 1/2 meters. But it was not until the following morning, the morning of March 29th at 8 o'clock, that the tidal wave really came. One could see it approach from the tops of the highest breadfruit trees; it appeared to be about 40 meters high and like a dark cloud with deafening noise it broke over the island like a gigantic stream of water. Everything withstood this onrush, but soon a second, even higher tidal wave swept over the island and carried along everything, trees, houses, and human beings. The lagoon was turned into a boiling kettle in which drifting tree trunks and boards ground up everything.

The entire island of Raur, with its total length of 1700 meters was washed away while a new island appeared between Falális and Motogosóu in the south; this island seems to have existed once in the past and was called Met (see map 4) [VMM: see 4: Krämer 184].

The narrow shallow entrance between Paliau and the main island (Figure 80) [VMM: see source] was greatly widened and deepened. The reef between the two islands had cracked like a marble block. And the ground of Paliau and Raur looked as if it had burst. On the outer reef of Raur through which the tidal wave had broken, three longish coral debris aggradations stood out like islets. The entire fundamental formation was as smooth as the top of a table and only some coral pebbles were scattered over it. The tidal wave must have come from ENE.

The mail streamer was not due until about May 25 and threatening starvation was a big problem.* The coconuts were picked and divers tried to salvage the taro of the fields which stood under 2-3 meters of water. The chiefs were in charge of the distribution of foodstuffs and did an excellent job of it.

The trading station O'Keefe-Yap was used to store the extra food. The water tank, with a capacity of 3 1/2 cubic meters had been carried off 100 meters in spite of the fact that it had been [200] cemented in. The scattered goods and food supplies could be saved in part. Most of them were distributed among the natives by the government physician and at government cost.

A great drought followed so that when the "Germania" arrived on April 11, she came as a saviour. The steamer also brought the news that the "Ponape" had arrived safely

*I learned that for that reason typhoons are also known as Lángeta "no food."

on Saipan on April 4.

Captain Martens reports that on Friday, March 29, from 7:30 P.M. the typhoon was raging. One squall followed upon another. No land was visible in spite of the full moon. [ER: The experiences of the ship during these days are described in the text, but are omitted here.] Since the current was definitely and violently NW it was impossible to take a course towards Yap and for that reason the ships sailed in the direction of Guam or Saipan; the latter was reached on April 4.

The destruction wrought by the typhoon was so considerable that at the instigation of the German government a large number of coconut palms were planted:1000 on Volea, 500 on Máriong, 500 on Tagaulap, 500 on Vótagai, and 1500 on Falális; on Raur which now belongs to Daruélimog as many as 4000 trees were planted and on Paliau 2000. SS Natuna picked up many people after the typhoon, 100 on Volea, 7 on Mariong, 8 on Tagulap, 1 on Soluap, and 110 on Falális. About 200 were taken to Saipan.

The soldier and supervisor Goru. . . --he could only write his name--asked me to give a message to the government on Yap and to inform it that he wanted to stay on Volea. Agupelior sent 20 woven mats as a gift with the information that now there was plenty of food on Oleai, and that the natives of that island who had been transplanted could well return. Goru saw to it that 20,000 new coconut palms were planted after the typhoon. The breadfruit trees did not bear fruit for a long time, and the taro swamps were covered by a salt crust.

4: Krämer--201-202 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 161, 175 Woleai

As on Lamotrek, a strong decrease of the population took place in the Oleai group. Freycinet (page 101) says that around 1800 the population figure for Guliay was 3,000. In addition, the following islands must be mentioned to give a true picture of the group: Raor (Raur) with a population of 110, Paliao (Paliau) 125, Mariog (Mariong) 90, Fagoun-lap (Tagaulap) 86, Soliap (Soluap) 70, Fallougla (Votagai?) 50, Harradies (Falalis) 50, Falouelap (Falulap) 36, Hanarisaray (Eangaligarail) 32. It is news that the latter was inhabited at all. On the other hand, the old main island of Votagai is missing. It is not clear whether these figures are included among the population of 3,000 given for Guliay, or whether they are to be added. In any case 3,000 would be much too high a figure for one coral island, since Volea or Falalap, the main island of Oleai, barely has an area of one square kilometer. Under very favorable conditions, 1000 people can subsist on the products of one square kilometer of tropical land, but 3000 is an utter im-possibility. Thus the figure is either wrong or it applies to the entire atoll with all its islands. [202]

I learned on the spot that Falalis, like Volea, in the past had a population of 300(cf. 3000 given above), but that in 1909 only 30 persons inhabited Falalis, 60 Tagaulap, 50 Mariong, 200 Raur before the typhoon, and 60 Paliau. Probably we might assume 300 each for Volea and Votagai in the past. Gulick, in the Nautical Magazine of 1862, page 174, states that the population numbers about 600. As mentioned above, the figure for 1904 was 661 and for 1930, 539.

4: Krämer--203 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 797, 175 Woleai

There is no white missionary on the island of Woleai.

On Oleai I learned more about the missionary Snelling, after he had been ordered to leave the island. He sailed to Onoun and Póloat but missed both and on his return voyage arrived on Aurepik after drifting on the high seas for three months in a native canoe; the crew of a boat from Oleai saw him on Aurepik. He had become so thin that he looked almost like a skeleton. The crew of the Oleai canoe reported the news at home, and the head chief Agupelióor set out to get Snelling. He actually brought him to Oleai and transported him to Vósavo to his house on a stretcher--he was too weak to walk--where he died after a short time. Agupelióor had promised him to take him to Truk as soon as his wife had given birth. It seemed as if the Japanese had interfered in a disagreeable fashion.

4: Krämer--220 (1909) 1937 Woleaians
116, 175 Woleai

The first map was the outcome of the surveys by Lütke in 1828; it was not until the new English map was published in 1927 that it was improved considerably. This English map is in the main based on Japanese work.

Miguel mentions the old English map of 1876 which he publishes in his atlas Hoja IV.

5: Kittlitz--151
116, 131, 175

(1827-8) 1858

Woleaians
Faraulep

According to the information we secured from Don Luis de Torres and the Caroline Islanders, the Farollap group was located northwest of the Swedish Islands. On the morning of the 28th of March we sighted three islets in this area, and soon some canoes came to greet us; they answered our first question by crying Farollap.

5: Kittlitz--152 (1827-8) 1858 Woleaians
116, 175 Olimarao

Here [MR: Faraulep] we were forced to retrace our steps for several days, and this involved tacking against the wind. This was because the information that the captain had received, and according to which the island group Olimtrao lay near Farqllap, was absolutely false. Not until the first of April did we glimpse the two little islands, composing this group....

5: Kittlitz--152-53
116, 175

(1827-8) 1858

Woleaians
Woleai

...we sighted the extensive coral group Uleai. It was of particular interest to us as the home land of Kadú, the man whose remarkable adventures... were described by Chamisso. The Russian Captian Kotzebue of the Rurik found him stranded on one of the Marschall Islands and [153] took him back north. Apparently he adopted the name Kadú while he was living there in Radak for this name was utterly unknown on Uleai, and we were unable to obtain any information about him whatsoever although it was barely fifteen years since he had left the island.

5: Kittlitz--163 (1827-8) 1858 Woleaians
116, 175, 609, 784 Aurupik

We now looked for the Eurupyk Island group, which lies south; the Uleai inhabitants had given directions to the Captain, and we found it easily on the 12th of April. It consists of just two little islands, whose inhabitants did not make the slightest effort to associate with us. We saw several canoes through our telescope, but they remained quiet on the beach, and we did not see a single boat on the water. At the time we thought this was very strange, but later W. Floyd's explanations shed some light on the matter. Probably the natives on those islands were celebrating the great yearly festival, and during the first few days they are not permitted to use their boats at all; later this tabu just applies to the use of sails.

8: Senfft--284 (1905) 1906 Woleaians
116, 101, 175, 133, 136 Gaferut

This island [MR: Grimes] is known to the natives by the name of "Gaferut," but they have never visited it. They call it the "devil's island" and are afraid to come near it. Yet they were unable to explain their fear for not even any member of the crew of the ship had seen it. We reached the island on December 5 after dark and could not find any anchor ground. The captain sent some of his men on land who during the night were to maintain a fire in order that the ship could stay close to the land. At dawn I rowed ashore. The map of the Admiralty characterizes Grimes as an elevated island, but in reality it is a flat sandbank which in some places rises up to an elevation of 2 meters. The only type of vegetation is a species of mangrove. Apparently a strong storm hit the island a few months ago for most of the trees had lost their branches and many---including the strongest---had been completely uprooted. The fauna consists of innumerable sea birds, which had their loose nests either in the trees or on the level ground; furthermore there were coconut crabs and--to judge from the traces--large turtles, which do not visit the island but at night. The birds were so tame that they could be seized by hand. Gaferut, including the reef, has a length of about 1300 meters; exclusive of the reef it is 600 paces long and 300 paces wide. We could not find anchor ground during the day either.

10: Miklucho-Maklai--295 (1876-1877) 1877 Woleaians
116, 175 Aurupik

The group of Auropik consists of three low islands. I did not go ashore...The people who approached us were not very dark (No. 37 of Broca's chart) and had wavy or frizzly hair arranged in high hairdresses. The bridge of their noses was pierced. Large numbers of tortoise shell rings and other ornaments of various types of white and red shells pulled the pierced earlobes down to considerable length. Tattoos could be seen above and below their elbows; they looked almost like bracelets and arm rings. In their thick hair they wore large combs with flying feathers and through the bridge of their noses they had put flowers and leaves. Their costume consisted of a tight cloth slung around the waist and pulled up between their legs.

12: Lutke--107-108 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 131, 175, 161 West Fayu

Following our way west on the next day (February 22) we saw Pyghella and Faleou islands which Don Louis Torrès had also seen, and which he called Pigouelao [AN: Pikelot] and Faliao [AN: Fayu]. The former [ 108] had already been seen by Captain Duperrey. Both of them are very small, not being more than a hundred and fifty meters long; they are almost at water level, surrounded by a reef forming a cove on Faliao, and both of them are uninhabited.

12: Lutke--127
116, 131, 175

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Lamotrek
Elato

I steered first for the islands which Wilson called Islands of the Swede (Swede's Islands), because a sailor on his boat, who was born in Sweden, remained there. We did not meet anything worthy of notice until the 25th, when we passed seven miles from the shore of Taïeou Island (western) [AN: West Fayu] which we had already surveyed. On the evening of that same day we saw the Swede's Islands at the west. At dawn on the 26th we had drawn near to them; then we were joined by several canoes and the natives informed us that the easternmost of the three separate groups which form these islands is called Namourrek (or Namouttek) [AN: Lamotrek]; the westernmost is Elato and the most southern, Namoliaour.

12: Lutke--128-129
116, 131, 175

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Elato

After observing the latitude between the Elato and Namourrek groups, which are situated almost on the same parallel, we went to the western side of the former. This side consists of an open reef with several islets one of which is called Falipi. On Cantova's map, in almost this very spot you see Banc de Falipi. Could what was formerly a shoal have become an island in a hundred years time? There is a harbor in the Elato group the boats sent from the Marianas to get the trepang always stop there. However, we were not able fo find [129] the entrance to the lagoon which according to what we had been told is on the eastern side. This is contrary to the law generally observed in the coral atolls, where the openings of the reef are to be found on the side under the wind.

12: Lutke--130
116, 131, 175

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Faraulep

We steered north, to go in quest of the Farroïlap group (or Fattöilap) which was seen by Mr. Torrès. By following his indications and the statements of the Carolinians, we reached this small group on the morning of the twenty-eighth of March. It is only four miles in circumference, and is composed of three islets with a lagoon in the center. After sailing around them we hove to on the side under the wind.

12: Lutke--131-132 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 175, 593 Faraulep

I would have given a good deal to have had a man like him [AN: chief Alaberto] at my side at the beginning of the exploration of the Caroline Islands. Even now he could be very useful, and I suggested that he accompany us to [132] Ouleaf. He replied that his wife would be very upset. When I offered to take her too, he shrugged his shoulders and said that they had better stay in Farrollap in spite of the dreadful conditions.

12: Lutke--133 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 131, 175 Ifalik

Having run south to latitude 7° 20', we now steered west. The two Wilson islands are situated in this latitude, and we now thought that they would prove to be the Ifalouk group; this surmise was correct. We surveyed it on the third of April. It consists not of two, but of four islands: Ifalouk, Moaï, Ella and Faraik; they lie, as usual, on a reef which forms a lagoon about five miles in circumference.

12: Lutke--134-135 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 152, 175 Ifalik

One impudent fellow seized a belaying-pin, and plunged with it into the sea. At that time the big chief of the group was on the boat; I told him that I should detain him on board until the stolen object had been returned. The old man was very frightened; but all the others remained calm, and promised me that the belaying-pin would be brought back instantly. And in fact, one of the chiefs found it on the canoes and brought it back, demanding an ax for the service he had just rendered. While all this was taking place, and while I was trying to reassure the old tamol by giving him some presents, another man repeated the same performance, and jumped in the water from the top of the stern. But after a few minutes the same chiefs forced him to restore the stolen object himself. For the sake of example, I was strongly tempted to give this rascal several lashes, but the poor devil was so frightened [135] that I let him go, and he fled in his canoe lest we change our minds.

12: Lutke--135-136 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
175 Woleai

We ran west toward the Oulea or Ouleaf group (Wilson's Thirteen Islands.)...

While we were lying still there were fully seventy canoes gathered around us; I gave orders that for some time no one should be allowed to come on board because these inlanders interfered greatly with our work. Finally one of them pointed to himself and began to cry pilote [136]. Although I frankly did not expect to get much assistance from this man in that capacity yet I thought that he doubtless knew a little Spanish and that he might be useful in that way. I therefore invited him to come on board; but it then developed that, except for the word pilote, he did not know any Spanish at all. In a little while he showed us a man in shirt sleeves, who was holding a package in his hand, and he said that this man was also a pilot. We asked him to come up. He gave us two amusing letters, which were carefully wrapped up in an old English newspaper. One was addressed to the previous governor of the Marianas Islands, the other to Mr. Torres, and they were written by the captains of some whalers which had called here during the previous year. In one of these letters, the bearer, who was called Tapeligar, was given the title of "second governor." As Tapeligar had received these letters which were supposed to be sent to Guahan, he kept them as a sort of recommendation. We got the explanation of the word pilote when we discovered that Pilote, Capitan and Tamol are all synonyms here; so the people who we thought were pilots were really only chiefs.

12: Lutke--142-143 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 131, 175 Woleai

The Ouleai group is fifteen miles in circumference; on the old maps it appeared twenty or thirty times larger. It is composed of twenty-two islands, whose names are given with a fair degree of exactitude both by Mr. Chamisso, and on Captain Freycinet's map. According to our observations the [143] southern tip of Raour island, the most eastern one of the group, lies latitude 7°20' 7" north, and at longitude 216°3' west.

12: Lutke--148-149
116, 131, 175

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Aurupik

After surveying the southern side of the Ouleaï group, we steered south to hunt for the Eourypyg group about whose location I had obtained some information at Ouleaï. Acting on these advices on the twelfth we found this little group which is made up of only two islands. While sailing along its northern side we saw some men on the beach but to our great regret they did not launch their canoes which were on the bank. We did not see any in the lagoon either; so we never learned [149] the names of the islands which form this group.

12: Lutke--299
116, 175

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Woleai

When we left Farroïlap we headed S one quarter SW at full sail during the whole night; this is not dangerous in the larger part of this archipelago, and in the morning we saw Ouleaï. After sailing around this group to the east, we hove to in front of the harbor.

12: Lutke--300 (1828) 1835 Woleaians
116, 152, 175 Woleai

Among other natives, we met a tamol whom we had seen in the spring at Elato and he told us that the tamol Oralitaou, whom we had met at Guahan, had returned from there to his own country. During our absence the old Rooua had died; his brother Rooua-meun, who was now in Namourrek, had succeeded him. Tapeligar had gone to Fáls and to Mogmog, and Aman to Farroflap.

Tapeligar assured us that after our departure he was so bored that he had started to travel, and that he had done so in the hope of finding me somewhere. He declared that when our ship had appeared, his wife had begged him with tears in her eyes to take her to capital Litské, for he would surely give her some lujeuche (pieces of glass, trinkets, etc.) Among the other Caroline natives we did not see such trickery which was clearly designed to make us give him presents. In general you see more envy and spite here than in the other places; if you give a gift to one you may be sure that all the others will ask for the same thing.

12: Lutke--318
116, 131, 175

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Woleai

On the old maps the Ouleaf group occupied a space of two or three degrees in longitude. Captain Freycinet reduced it to seventy miles; while in reality it is only six Italian miles long in this direction.

12: Lutke--344
116, 175, 643

(1828) 1835

Woleaians
Woleai

The most important chief [AN: of the Caroline Islands], the one of the Ouleaf group is not nearly as significant a personage as Doctor Chamisso depicted him in his Memoires.

14: Born et al--567 (1907) 1907 Woleaians
116, 175 Ifalik

On March 27 the government schooner "Ponape" returned to Oleai from a trip to Ifaluk, where it had gone on Sunday, March 24, because I [MR: Dr. Born] wished to investigate alleged excesses of foreign sailors against the natives of this atoll. The weather, which until then had been fine for weeks, was already beginning to change when we departed; contrary winds and squalls made the journey to the group, 35 miles from Oleai, take forty-two hours...After I had fulfilled my official obligations on the island, which I was visiting for the first time, the "Ponape,"...returned on the morning of Wednesday, March 27, to Oleai, arriving there in the afternoon, with a favorable wind, after a five and a half hour trip.

16: Gt. Britain, H.O.--502-503 (no date) 1933 Woleaians
116, 131, 175 Ifalik

"Ulloa reef, over which there is a depth of 9 3/4 fathoms ($17^m8$), was discovered in 1894 by the Spanish man-of-war Don Antonio de Ulloa; it lies about 20 miles south-westward of the Ifalik islands, and about a mile westward of the reef is another, with a depth of about 12 fathoms ($21^m9$) over it.

Gamen reef, over the south-western end of which there is a depth of about 2 3/4 fathoms ($5^m0$), was discovered in 1885, by the Swedish barque Gamen; it lies from 9 to 21 miles north-eastward of Ifalik islands. The reef, is from 2 to 4 miles wide, and has depths of from 2 3/4 to 13 1/2 fathoms ($5^m0$ to $24^m1$) over it, with over 100 fathoms ($182^m9$) close-to.

Ianthe shoal, over which there is a depth of 3 3/4 fathoms ($6^m9$), was discovered in 1845 by the American ship Ianthe; it lies about 100 miles south-eastward of Ifalik islands, and is about 1 3/4 miles [503] long east and west, and three-quarters of a mile wide. About 5 1/2 miles westward of Ianthe shoal is a shoal with a depth of 3 fathoms ($5^m5$) over it, which is much discolored and plainly visible. Between these two shoals there are two 7-fathom ($12^m8$) patches."

16: Gt. Britain, H.O. --503 (no date) 1933 Woleaians
116, 131, 175 Faraulep

"Faraulep islands, about 80 miles northward of Ifalik islands, consist of three islets on a circular reef forming an atoll, the largest of which is Faraulep islet, 78 feet ($23^m8$) high; they lie on the northern and eastern sides of the reef of an atoll and are covered with coconut palms and other trees.

There are three passages into the lagoon on the southern side of the atoll, all narrow and unsuitable for large vessels to pass through but boats may enter the lagoon and obtain a landing on any of the islets.

....There are many turtles in the vicinity of this group.

Earl Dalhousie bank, with depths of from 14 to 25 fathoms ($25^m6$ to $45^m7$) over it, lies about 56 miles north-north-eastward of Ifalik islands. Tarang bank, over which there are depths of from 14 to 25 fathoms ($25^m6$ to $45^m7$), was discovered by the schooner Tarang in 1910; it lies with its shoalest part, which is near the middle of the bank, about 83 miles north-north-eastward of Ifalik islands. Between Earl Dalhousie bank and Tarang bank is Akashi shō, a bank with a depth of 14 fathoms ($25^m6$) over it."

17: Meinicke--357
116, 175

(Prior to 1875) 1876

Woleaians
West Fayu

West fayeu (West faiu) was discovered by Boll in 1804.

17: Meinicke--358
116, 175, 101

(Prior to 1875) 1876

Woleaians
Faraulep

Faraulep (Faroilap) was discovered by the Spaniard Rodriguez in 1696 (a more modern mariner called it Gardner Island).

17: Meinicke--358
116, 175, 101

(Prior to 1875) 1876

Woleaians
Ifalik

Ifalik (Ifaluk) was discovered by Wilson in 1797 and called by him Wilson Island (others called it Two Sisters Island).

17: Meinicke--358
116, 103, 175

(Prior to 1875) 1876

Woleaians
Lamotrek

Lamotrek (Lamurek, Namurek) were discovered in 1797 by Wilson and named Swede, Haweis and Low;

17: Meinicke--358 (Prior to 1875) 1876 Woleaians
116, 131, 175 Lamotrek

Lamotrek is the common name for a group of 3 small lagoon islands West of Satawal. The easterly one, Lamotrek, is 1 miles long in a northwesterly direction; on the reef which surrounds the approachable lagoon are 3 larger and 7 small islands. The southern one, Lamoliork (Lamoliaur) is the smallest; the westerly one, Elato (7°30' N., 146°19' E.) is the same size as Lamotrek and has numerous reefs on the east sode of the reef; the west side is almost completely bare; on both sides a channel leads to a good harbor in the lagoon. SW from this island lies the dangerous sandbank Janthe (5°32' N., 145°40' E.); it was given this name after the ship which discovered it in 1845 and is perhaps the same sandbank that the people of the Carolines call Falipi.

17: Meinicke--359
116, 103, 175

(Prior to 1875) 1876

Woleaians
Aurupik

Eauripik was discovered early and called Low islands (Horsburgh's Kama).

34: Lesson--122 (1824) 1839 Woleaians
116, 101, 175 Lamotrek

[MC: alternative names for Lamotrek]
Kadu's Lamurrec and Cantova's Lamurrec, Torres' Mugnak, Krusenstein's Lamoursec, the Lamourca, Lamouirec or Falou of Father Legobien. Wilson called it Sweede Island.

37: Keiyosei--44 (1929-30) 1930 Woleaians
116, 175, 291, 304, 565 Woleai

Mereyon is the general name of more than 10 islands. We landed on the main island at 8:30 a. m. These islanders are the most primitive people of the Kanakas. They do not wear any clothes except G-strings for men and a sarong woven of banana fibres for women. Among old people, men have tattooing on the stomach and back and women have it on hands and breast districts. This island is a level coral reef. I drank coconut juice now and then. All the men and women like tobacco here.

I saw men sticking combs in their hair. They are so-called free people (high class), and those who do not wear combs are a low class people.

40: Robertson--50
116, 142, 304, 175

(1875-76) 1877

Woleaians
Ifalik

"On the 31st March the schooner hove to off Evalouk and several canoes came alongside. There is nothing to remark about these islands; they are low and of coral formation, producing nothing but the cocoanut. The natives traded off flying fish against tobacco. They are a tall, handsome race, of light colour, their bodies being closely tattoed all over, their dress being the same as that of the Oulleai people."

40: Robertson--50 (1875-76) 1877 Woleaians
116, 175 Woleai

"On the 28th March the schooner called at Ulleai, which is a group of low coral islands almost surrounded by reefs. There is an Englishman living on this group who informed those on board the schooner that a Spanish man-of-war had been there shortly before, the crew of which had cut down half the bread-fruit trees and a large number of cocoanut trees, and that the people were consequently starving and dying at the rate of five and six a day. The commander of the vessel also ordered Williams, the Englishman above referred to, to haul down a flag that he kept hoisted there, and on his refusing to do so a boat's crew was sent on shore to pull the flag down. The commander then gave the natives a Spanish flag and told them to allow no other to be hoisted, but on the departure of the vessel the natives killed the man who had piloted her in and burnt the Spanish flag."